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EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

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Agriculture produces a patriot in the truest acceptation of the word.—Talleyrand.



MAINE FARMER.

Potato Crop.

There can be no doubt now that the potato crop will be immense in Maine, this season. We have seldom known so many planted or so good a growth of what have been planted at so early a period in the season as at this date. No ordinary casualty can now prevent a great harvest, for the size which they have already attained if dug tomorrow will give that, the quality only can be affected by any outward circumstance of the season. The hay crop has been, on an average, a two thirds crop, but the great quantity of straw now on the ground, corn fodder and potatoes will give an abundance of food, especially as we have prospect now that the after growth or "fall feed" will be very abundant. This will prevent the necessity of foddering early, as we were compelled to last year and year before, of course we shall have more to feed out during the winter.

Remarkable Fact. Filial Love.

MR. HOLMES:—Sir, having stepped in from the hayfield to rest my weary limbs a few moments, I take my pen to relate a fact. My farm is bounded on one side by a large brook, and at the corner where the brook leaves the farm about one hundred rods from my house, is a flat of about one fourth of an acre in it with said brook on one side and a high bank on the other. On the bank and on the brook, are tall alder bushes; but the flat is grown over with tall grass called Blue Joint, we seldom have occasion to visit this flat except to cut the hay, and it is hid from our sight on all sides by the high banks and bushes before mentioned. Having been there to cut the hay to day, it reminded me of what we discovered there last year when we went there to cut the hay. We missed one of our sheep the latter part of April, and nothing could be found of her, but as we moved along towards this flat, we found little rods in the grass and as we proceeded on, the rods grew larger, when all at once we discovered a lamb 2 or 3 months old, standing by the carcass of its dead mother which had decayed except the bones. She must have been dead more than two months, and this little fellow had stayed by her there all that time except to step out a few rods round in his little rods and pick up grass. He had a bed by the carcass of his mother, and the grass was all dead for 6 or eight feet around. We found by his little rods that he had not gone from it more than four rods at any time. As we approached, the little fellow (not so very little neither, for I judge that he would weigh 5 lbs per quarter) was greatly frightened and darted about in his roads and then back to the carcass again, but as we came closer upon him he took out into the open field, and the only way that we could catch him, was to tell my faithful Fido to hold him by the wool until we got hold of him; and now Sir I have got a little rested and must go into the field again and help my men rake up the hay. If you think that any one would be interested by reading the above you are at liberty to publish it. DAVID WASSAN. West Brooksville, July 30, 1842.

Spirits of Turpentine vs. Musketeers.

MR. EDITOR:—In hard times, like the present, one great cause of distress, is the presentation of bills. Mankind in general have a great dislike to bills of most descriptions. The sight of them always causes uneasiness, perplexity & often distress. The mechanic's, the merchant's, the landlord's or the musketeer's bill, when presented, produces feelings easier to be imagined than described. The latter has a pungency about it which the others have not. The former, often-times, when presented, can be winked out of sight by fair promises, with a bland expression of countenance, and a pleasant "call again," or by frowns and acid contortions of visage; but not so with the latter. None of these produce any alleviation when the musketeer's bill is presented. Smile or frown, 'tis the same, he urges his claims with untiring zeal, and sometimes even unto death. The former is usually presented to men; the latter to all classes and sexes. The former in the day time, the latter in both day and night. The former affects the mental feelings and the purse; the latter affects us not only mentally but corporally.

Kind reader, let me take you by the hand of your imagination, and present to you the horrors of those sufferings, and the distress and vexation produced by the presentations of that worst of all bills, the musketeer's bill; a remedy for the cause of which I intend to make known, thus relieving in no small degree, mankind from the ills of life, leaving to the wisdom of the wise men of the Government, the amelioration of the amazing evils of the times.

The night. The shades of evening have overshadowed the face of nature, and all is hushed in profound repose, except that horrid dismal place, which we, in imagination will now visit. Stretched upon a couch, lay an individual over whom the first pleasing sensations of nature's balmy restorer,

sweet sleep, are quietly stealing, and pleasant ideas are flitting through his imagination, and fancy is delighted with—hark! What does he hear? What is it that starts him from his slumbers? What is that distant buzzing sound? It nighs him. 'Tis the martial music of a musketeer preparing for an attack. Horrid! He has lit upon his victim, and now presents his bill. Thwack! The unarmed musketeer withdraws, but his martial note proclaims that, 'tho' repulsed, he is not beaten.' Again he "plays round the head," and attacks that unfortunate part that chances to be exposed, by again presenting his bill. Thwack! again resounds, and the unfortunate musketeer this time falls a prey to his own temerity. His account is settled. For a time all is again quiet, and repose seems again to be hovering around our unfortunate hero, and sweet sleep is stealing over him, when he is not only afflicted by one of those tenacious intruders, but all at once, as it is to avenge the death of their companion, *swarms* appear. O horrors of horrors! "The combat deepens." Thwack! thwack! in thick succession is again heard. Death is the portion of many of these intruders, but many survive to torment and vex our *beloved* and wearied hero. In this voracious, tragical manner passed the "live long night," till at length the guided East proclaims the dawn of day, when perhaps hostilities cease. Weary and vexed he rises from his restless pillow, and bids adieu with pleasure to a spot where he has experienced so much misery.

Scenes like the above have often been experienced: nor is man the only victim. Though it may appear dreadful and almost incredible, it is nevertheless true that female beauty has been mared, and the innocent babe in her arms tortured by this unmerciful intruder. No age, condition or sex has been exempt from these sufferings; but there now is a remedy for them, which is as follows:—

Spirits of Turpentine rubbed on the bedposts and headboard of a bedstead will prevent the musketeers from annoying the sleepers thereon. This, though a simple remedy, is valuable in as much as it will, I trust, prevent the occurrence of such tragical scenes as above described. P.H.W.

Wise Legislation.

MR. HOLMES:—In your No. 30, Mr. Downes, your Mexican correspondent, it would seem employ a considerable degree of scrutiny in examining my arguments. I do not esteem your correspondent any the less for his spirited attacks upon my arguments—a spirited discussion often leads to the establishing of truth which should be eagerly sought and embraced by every political economist and politician.

Mr. Downes bursts out into exclamations and asks this question—Does Mr. Phelps talk of our rulers being self-willed? What has he said of the will of the people? Do not the people wield the ballot box and the sovereign power? I confess Mr. Editor that your correspondent is rather sharp upon me; but Mr. Downes considered how necessary it is that the people be correctly informed—*teaching the ballot box without knowledge, will never accomplish great or noble purposes.* Indeed I do not think our people woefully ignorant. A little more knowledge will not injure us. And then again, there is the monster, prejudice. Would to Heaven we could thoroughly *dismantle* our minds of prejudice. Let us awaken discussion and enquiry and light will burst forth.

But Mr. Downes calls for a "political Luther, aye! a political Luther." In this I agree with your correspondent. But Sir, what avails all the deep searching logic of a Luther, when mankind are eaten up of prejudice? When self love, and not love of country sways the hearts of men. When *lukewarmness*, aye! *lukewarmness* sits like an incubus upon the breasts of our people. Farmers of Maine, where are you! Mechanics of Maine, where are you! Merchants of Maine, where are you! Will you not bear along the thunder to the door of the State house? Shall prejudice, ignorance or corrupt ambition prey upon the vitals of our State? In Heaven's name, when shall we begin to build the foundation of the future prosperity and magnificence of our State?

But Mr. Downes after describing his "political Luther," asks this question—"Who will have the hardihood to rise up and say *away* with him," we will not adopt his measures, even if they are ever so good?" Mr. Editor, corrupt ambition will seek to pull down every thing which stands in the way of its aggrandizement.

At the conclusion of Mr. Downes' communication, he adverts to what I said in a former communication of mine, on the following subject, viz: that each of the State governments should co-operate with the general government, with a view to strengthen the republican institutions of our Common Country. Mr. Downes seems to approve of my sentiments, which I think is proof that he is not totally wanting in patriotism.

But Mr. Editor, we have, perhaps, adopted the practice of selecting weak men for our rulers. Do we cage up the lions and let out the yelping puppies? Suppose that a candidate for office understands well the arts of *intrigue* and *flattery*, it matters little whether he possesses either patriotism, talent or knowledge. In conclusion, Mr. Editor I will state that I have assurances that your correspondent, Mr. Rolfe, will soon appear in your columns again, upon the important subject of "the triumph of industry," and should the people desire it, I may please to give a few *sharp* touches myself upon subjects connected therewith. THOMAS PHELPS.

Rumford, Aug. 1842.

Maggot in Onions.

North Livermore August 1, 1842. DEAR SIR,—"In 'The Plough Boy' of the 30th ult. you speak of Onions having been injured in your vicinity by maggots at the root, and of your experiment to destroy them by the use of strong brine. I should not have great faith in brine for that purpose, for maggots, you know will live and thrive in strong brine; for example, in meats covered with brine. I sowed a bed of Onions last

Spring, which came up remarkably well, and for a while grew finely. But the maggots soon commenced their ravages and made such rapid progress that I was apprehensive they would not spare one plant to grow to maturity. Upon inquiry I found that all others in this neighborhood who have sown Onions this season, have suffered more or less from the same cause. I also learned that one of our farmers, last year, saved a bed of onions upon which the maggots had commenced their depredations, by sowing just before a shower. I have tried the experiment with good success, but the application ought to have been made some weeks earlier. In that event, I think I should have saved most of my plants. I have faith in its efficacy, but it deserves to be further tested.

We thank Mr. Washburn for the above.—Though rather late in the season, his suggestions are not too late to do good by another year.

It is true that some sorts of maggots will live and thrive in meats immersed in brine; but this is no certain evidence that the sort of maggot that infests Onions will also survive in brine. They may be quite a different creature. We have poured a little brine on them, when separated from the Onion root, and witnessed their almost instant death.

That the pyrogaucous acid, imparted to the roots by a shower, may kill the maggots, we think highly probable. It may be more efficacious for this purpose than brine. Mr. W. says that he has tried it as by maggots. The brine did not appear to injure the plants. Few or none died of Maggots afterwards. But as friend W. says of soots, so we say of brine—"it deserves to be further tested."

Plough Boy.

Laying Lands to Grass—The New System.

Every farmer of experience has found it difficult to give every field a proper share of dressing from the barn-yard. One lot is ploughed, manured, and planted; a second lot is treated in the same manner; then a third, and so on. But as it has been customary to plant one lot two years in succession in order to rot the sod thoroughly, half a dozen years are required to prepare three lots for grass. Now before the lapse of this term the first lot may need ploughing again, though not one half of the good tillage lands of the farm have been visited from the manure cart. The consequence generally is that a large proportion of the tillage land is unproductive, and the owner says it is not in his power to make further improvement for want of manure.

Under that old system none of the plough land was turned over except that portion which laid barest for a good crop of grain, and all those lots which lay low, or between highland and meadow, were suffered to lie unproductive, or to run to bushes and briars.

Now the new system which we have been practicing for nine years past professes to relieve the farmer from this difficulty. Instead of planting and sowing so many acres as to exhaust all the manure of the farm, we have been urging the propriety of planting less and of keeping more acres in grass. And in favor of this plan we have been offering to farmers various weighty reasons.

It is known to all men of experience in these matters that hood crops are very expensive and that they are resorted to in most parts of New England for the purpose of fitting the land for a more profitable burthen—for grass. Very few calculate on being remunerated from the proceeds of the corn field or the potato field without taking into the account a whole series of crops, including not less than three or four cuts of grass to wind up the series. It is quite common to hear people say they expect no net income from their hood crops, but that their hay harvests will repay all the outlays necessarily made in tilling.

It is quite clear then that if the land tilling, or a part of it, can be dispensed with, no land will be sown in hood crops, and if he will consider the subject he will be convinced that "there is much gain, every way."

If he can renovate his old mowing grounds, or a portion of them, without going through with a tedious process of tilling, he not only saves labor, but he saves his land, and he avoids subjecting it to an exhausting crop, and he can thus give every field a dressing in due season, because each one will require but little manure.

It is quite a common practice to turn a green sward field in the spring and plant it with corn or potatoes without applying any manure during the first season—a little ashes or plaster being put in the hill to set the corn growing—and tolerable harvests are often obtained under such culture, reward being placed on the rotting green sward to carry out the corn &c. to maturity.

Now instead of letting corn or potatoes have the exclusive benefit of a rotting green sward we may rather let the next year's grass have it, for grass is more profitable than grain. Turn green sward land one month after having it over and you secure a rowen crop under the sod, more valuable as manure than the grass you turned under in May for corn. Consequently but little manure will be needed in addition to this rowen to give the field a good dressing for grass.

It is agreed by all observers that there is no comparison between grass and grain as exhausters of the soil; that it is doubtful whether grass is an exhauster. If grass then is the principal burthen of the field there will be no kind of difficulty in making the field rich; and every one knows that in a great proportion of N. England grass is more profitable than grain.

But it is feasible to keep lands in grass without adopting a system of rotation embracing corn, grain and potatoes? This is the point to be proved, and the remainder of this article will be devoted to it, promising that we do not recommend the entire abandonment of any article which the farmer may want for his own use.

Green sward land may be renovated to better purpose by turning it in August and sowing grass seed on the furrow than by sowing the seed in the spring in company with spring grain. For proof of this we appeal to all who have tried it. We have within four years persuaded hundreds to adopt the practice of sowing grass seed on the green sward furrow; and we have heard of but just two instances of failure where the rules which we pointed out were observed. These two were in Beverly, where the land was dry and sandy and the seed was thrown on in a very dry time.

It is true we have heard farmers say they had tried fall seeding and did not like it; on enquiry we found they had sowed late as late as October—some with manure—some without manure—many had sowed in September, after corn or potatoes had been taken off—or in August, on stubble land, turned over but not manured. The consequence was that did not well succeed—the winter killed the roots or the dry weather scorched root and branch.

On the other hand we have heard hundreds complain of the failure of spring seeding within the last two years. When sown with seeds, particularly, if

the seeds did not so spring up as to choke the grass, when the seeds were removed the sudden admission of the sun on plains fairly exposed to the rays, has proved very destructive to the young plant.

It is a common notion that all fields can with equal ease be sowed so flat as to be fit for sowing without tilling. We speak of the thousands and thousands of acres, lying within forty miles of the Capital, which may be so turned and sown. A good plough will turn any tolerably easy land flat enough to be sowed down; and it may be laid more even at this season than in the spring when the land is full of hard lumps.

But in this system we are not confined to the common tillage lands of the farm. We plough all our low grounds that will bear a team. We plough the strip lying between meadow and upland. We plough grades of land that have borne nothing but brakes and rushes, and low blueberry bushes. We plough lands that are not suitable for plaining, on account of the springs that push up in the early part of the year; and we lay these lands as even as a carpet bed. Lands that we could not meddle with in May, we can manage with perfect ease in August.

By turning the sod under and keeping it there, we render the soil more light, and it holds in grass two years longer than it will when it has been thoroughly ploughed; and why can we be no question but that the green crop of grass, &c. which we turn under will be very suitable manure for the grass that is to follow. Grass must be as good manure for grass as rye straw for a new growth of rye, or as corn stalks for a new growth of corn. But a light top dressing is required in all cases, to insure a good growth for the scythe next season, and to guard against the frost of the coming winter.

As a general rule, the best time for sowing grass seed is about the last week in August. If sown earlier than this, we are in more danger of summer killing—if later, we run more risk from winter frosts. It frequently answers well to sow rich land in the month of September, and we have known very good swaths to be cut in the summer, when the seed was sown the preceding October; but we cannot recommend this late sowing as a safe practice.

If grass is not an exhauster of the soil—and we cannot perceive that it is—how rich any tolerable farm may be made, when the principal product is grass? How light, also, the labor of manning a grass farm, compared with one that has numerous acres in tillage? Lastly, and above all, compare the profits of grass with the profits of corn, or of any kind of grain, in the district extending forty miles away from the capital, and you will see the benefit of so filling our own markets with hay as to put a veto on all importations of the article from other States. We would rather buy grain than hay.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

The best modes of bringing Bog Meadows into English Grass.

When the meadow is so hard that it will bear a team, and the surface is such that a good plough will subvert the sod completely, there can be no doubt that the best mode of bringing bog meadows into English grass is to plough the bottom for the grass seed. In this case it will not be necessary to use large quantities of gravel or sand; and what is used may as well be mixed with the manure.

When the surface is incumbered with bushes, haws, or other matter that may be easily burned, it will be advisable to burn and burn all the combustible matter and spread the ashes evenly over the surface before the grass seed is sown. We frequently get ashes enough to give us two or three harvests of grass, without other manure. When no gravel is near, this process will be found as cheap as any, where the plough cannot run. It is a curious fact, that haws and the surface soil of meadows will often burn better within one month after cutting than at any other period. We have known meadows of bog meadow pared and well burnt in the month of August; but the month was dry.

The best mode of converting cold wet bog land into English mowing, is to cart or wheel on fine gravel enough to cover completely the whole matter of the surface. And the expense of this is not half so great as most people imagine. We are aware that many have made great and unnecessary outlays in carting gravel or sand on to their meadows. They have covered them twice as deep as they needed to be covered, because they took no pains to make the surface even before commencing with the gravel, &c.; and they fancy that because three inches in thickness of gravel will often work wonders, six inches will operate to proportionate advantage.

The surface should first be made even by paring off with a hog hoe the haws and other protruberances, and placing these in the cavities. And if there is a crop of coarse grass on the meadow, so much the better; this will help to fill up, and it has not been mown, the gravel will kill it more completely than when the stubble is left to shoot up through the covering. When the surface is tolerably even and fine gravel is near, the meadow may be covered with gravel or sand on to their meadows. They have covered them twice as deep as they needed to be covered, because they took no pains to make the surface even before commencing with the gravel, &c.; and they fancy that because three inches in thickness of gravel will often work wonders, six inches will operate to proportionate advantage.

San. You may see here, as the meadow was not very low, and not more than half as much manure was used as we frequently put on cornfields.—Mass. Ploughman.

Random Shots.

Thistles—Elder Bushes—Changed appearance of the Sandy River Integers; No excuse for negligence.

Now is the time to wage a war of extermination with thistles. Cut them down wherever they may be found. Pursue them with the exterminating vengeance which the Israelites of old were commanded to do to the Canaanites. Suffer not a single seed to escape to again replenish the earth, and ye shall no more be cursed with war sharp pointed vegetables.—Elder bushes, which are a great annoyance to farmers, should now be cut close to the ground. If this will not kill them it will give them an amazing hard time. If they are cut close to the ground about this time of year, for two or three years in succession, they will at length come up missing.

Strangers who visit our region are surprised to see so many of our roadsides, fences, creeks and knolls skirted with bushes. In many instances knots of bushes destroy the beauty and decrease the value of farms in the estimation of strangers. But this is not all. Bushes materially diminish the crops that are grown within a considerable distance from them. A bush standing close to a fence occupies but a few inches of surface; but it is self-evident that the bush does not confine its operations within so narrow limits. The roots spread far and wide and sap the soil as far as they reach. We have heard the observation made by an individual who many years ago resided in this town, while here as the farmer, that our intervals did not look so well as formerly, but more woody. This appearance is occasioned by a careless habit of permitting the alders, &c. yearly to encroach upon the cultivated land. It may be necessary to suffer trees to grow on the bank of a river to protect the fields from drift sand, but there is no excuse for suffering every creek to be surrounded with a border as tangled, impenetrable, and uncouth as a southern cane brake.—Sandy River Farmer.

The Philosophy of Business.

Few things of any importance are ever accomplished without trial. If we make up our minds that nothing can be done in business, fold our hands and sit down under that belief, without making any exertion, we may rest assured that the result cannot be otherwise than in accordance with our gloomy anticipations. If on the contrary we have philosophy, resolution, energy and perseverance enough to adopt and pursue an opposite course, to put shoulder to the wheel and make trial, and if we find ourselves foiled in one effort or one enterprise, try another, we shall, in nine cases out of ten, reap a reward which can certainly never be gained, unless by accident, without the effort.

There is a philosophy in business which should be studied by all who are dependant upon it for support. The mechanic has but half learned his trade, who, if he be a shoe maker, tailor or hatter, knows only how to make a good shoe, coat or hat. True, he is capable of rendering himself useful as a journeyman to his employer while dependant upon him for a head, but if he understand nothing of the principles of trade, he is incapable of turning to his own account, except through the agency of some second party, and of course but partially, the advantage of his superior mechanical knowledge.

So with the merchant. He may have devoted his life as a clerk to the details of business in the store, may be perfectly familiar with the different qualities and prices of the various kinds of goods, may know how to buy and how to sell, may have all the qualifications requisite to render his services useful to another, and yet all his knowledge may be entirely useless to himself, unless made available indirectly through the agency of some principal. Something else besides the mere knowledge of the forms of business is required to constitute the active and prosperous business man. It is even more essential to success that he should understand the principles of trade, the condition of markets, the state of the currency, and the nature and time of those changes to which they are subject, than that he should be skilled in his workshop or behind his counter. For without a knowledge of these things, which form the philosophy of trade, he may labor all his life and in the end be none the better for his toil.

In the present state of trade, this philosophy will be of incalculable value to its possessor. A great and thorough change in the mode of transacting business is in progress; the bubbles of misdirected commercial enterprise are bursting on every hand; the laws regulating the enforcement of contracts are undergoing serious modifications; the terms of credit are experiencing important alterations, and he who either cannot or will not shape his future course by these indications, must either withdraw from business altogether, or expect soon to find himself thrown upon the shoals of time, like a broken boat cast beyond the common tides of commerce. But to a man who has a knowledge of the current of events, and who keeps pace with the improvements of the day, these changes will prove less disastrous if they be not productive of good. He can foresee their result, and is not entirely unprepared for it. If he be a storekeeper, and discovers that the prices of his goods must come down, he obviates a great loss by submitting in time to a small one, and makes up his profit by other purchases and sales at the cheaper rates. He never relaxes his efforts to do business, nor does he permit his stock to depreciate on his hands, by holding it above its market value, but maintains an active traffic; regulates his purchases and sales by the market and the time; makes cash the medium, both of the sales and purchases; and by having his profits and his light individual transactions, they will give him in the aggregate, a competency, if they do not produce him a fortune.

The whole secret of the superior success of some merchants and traders over others, lies in the accuracy of their knowledge and their activity and skill in making that knowledge available. It is in vain for a man to go to sleep in any employment, and to dream himself into a prosperous condition. He must make a business, not wait for it. He must guard himself against the broker, the sheriff, and the insolvent court, by commencing on the cash principle. He can maintain the most active of enterprise even in the dull season, and attract purchasers by his advertisements, and by offering his goods at moderate profits. If he possess a knowledge of the wants of the community, and pursues this course, he must be successful. We repeat, then, let every man study the philosophy of business and let him try to make a business, if he has not already done so, and he may safely calculate upon escaping ruin and poverty, if he should not attain prosperity and wealth.—Pa. Ledger.

IS THERE NO ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT?

Not only those who are not getting along well, but those likewise who are most contented with their agricultural operations, ought to ask themselves whether there is, or is not still room for improvement. Our state is naturally a grazing region. The raising of cattle and sheep,—wood and the produce of the dairy, are the great objects of business among our farmers. The more business of raising bread and root crops is made secondary to this great object. Every one, on a little reflection, will admit that too much ground is tilled to admit of the cheapest and safest way of raising crops of corn and potatoes. But to be contented with the present, is to allow too much land to be prepared to give grass. I doubt the policy of this course. The best way to restore grass fields that have become run out is to plow them up and sow oats or some other kind of grain, with grass seed. One hundred bushels of corn can be raised on an acre with less labor than four. The manure which becomes almost lost on three or four acres of land, if put upon one acre would drive a crop out of danger from frost, and the time spent on three acres of land imperfectly prepared for planting, though inefficient to destroy the weeds on so large a surface, would keep the soil constantly stirring on one acre, and exterminate every weed as well as prove a preventive against drought.—Sandy River Farmer.

WARREN'S THRESHING MACHINE.

We yesterday went up to the foot of Seacombe to see the above named machine, and we must say that we were highly pleased with what we saw. It is the most simple construction possible; consisting merely of a cylinder about eighteen inches long, set with six plates of iron, fixed into it edgewise, and eight or ten iron bars, on the corners of which the armed cylinder operates. The grain straw, be it comes out safely delivered. The straw leaves the machine as swiftly as they would leave a gun if shot out of it, and as clean of wheat as any operation can make it. The machine which we saw was a "one horse power" machine, and was about thirty inches high by eighteen long, and eighteen wide, and yet with such a machine, forty bushels of wheat may be threshed per hour, and that too without bruising or injuring the straw in the least. The threshing machine is attended by a gaily number of persons well acquainted with the power and efficiency of such machines, and they united in saying that it was the best they had ever seen. We saw, also, a straw-cutter of the like simplicity in the same place, and it beat all that we have seen before of that nature. Mr. Leonard Bowditch, 53 Water street, is sold at one half the price of any other.—[N. Y. Daily Piebican.]

"POISONING BY ARSENIC."

Your paper of the 12th instant contains an article with the above title, in relation to poisoning by Arsenic, and its antidote, the *hydrated peroxide of Iron*. The *hydrated peroxide of Iron* freshly prepared, was announced in 1834, by Dr. Bensen, of Göttingen, as an antidote for Arsenic, and its efficacy has since been confirmed by M. M. Odell, Lesueur, and other chemists and experimenters, both in Europe and this country. The writer has for several years past devoted himself to the investigation of this subject, and in the year 1840, when a family in Spruce street were poisoned, published in the daily North American an article similar to the one which appeared in your paper of the 12th inst., and gave a formula of the preparation of the antidote, which has since been adopted by the "U. S. Pharmacopoeia."

The necessity of the antidote being freshly prepared, has been frequently discussed by the chemists, and the writer was criticised for having insisted that it was a sine quoniam, that the antidote must be freshly prepared; his assertions have been lately verified by the able and interesting course of experiments on this subject by Mr. Froctor, of this city, in which he proves conclusively, that when it had been made for a day, it required an hour or more to take effect; but freshly made, it acted immediately, vide Journal of Pharmacy, 1841-2.

The best and most convenient method of having it always ready for immediate use, is as follows: To a boiling solution (saturated) of crystallized sulphate of Iron, (green vitriol) add nitric acid (aqua fortis) as long as orange fumes are given off; dilute and filter the liquor into bottles, which are to be closed with ground stoppers.

When the antidote is required, pour out some of the liquid from the bottle into a tumbler or other convenient vessel, add some strong spirits of hartshorn, (aq. ammon.) until a reddish brown powder is thrown down; put the powder (or more properly the palsy mass) in a sieve or on a cloth; pour over it some warm water two or three times; when washed, place it in a tumbler of water, stir it well, and give the patient as much as he or she can swallow, and repeat it until the vomiting and pain cease, it is perfectly inert in itself, and an excess will act as a cathartic. If any hartshorn should remain after the washing it will aid by stimulating the stomach. In the case mentioned by "Medicus," and reported in the 3d vol. of the Medical Examiner, p. 250 by the writer, the quantity taken was half an ounce of pulverized Arsenic; the patient entirely recovered, although some hours elapsed before he received the antidote. When taken it checked the vomiting immediately.

The communication of "Medicus," it is hoped, will attract attention to this highly important subject, as it contains in a short space, an able and well digested account, down to the present time. As he admits that the antidote unless freshly prepared, does not act with promptness, we have taken the liberty of giving a mode by which it can be kept always ready for use, at the shortest notice.

The antidote, *hydrated peroxide of Iron*, acts by directly combining with the Arsenic, and forming an inert insoluble *Arsenic of Iron*, and if the Oxide of Iron be boiled with a solution of Arsenic, it removes all traces of the Arsenic from the solution.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Red Ant.

One of the greatest nuisances to the domestic manager is the small red ant. Any of the ant family are tormenting enough, but this is a plague par excellence. The best way to dispose of common ants is to find their beds and as late in the season as possible, or during a thaw in winter, open with a spade, and thoroughly expose them to the changes of the season. This will destroy them. Where the red ant becomes troublesome, it is said that angels will keep them away, when scattered in the places it is wished to protect.—Albany Cultivator.

Sowing Grass Seed in August.

The Editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman, has several times given the results of his experiments in laying down lands to grass. His success in sowing grass seed sometime in the month of August, say the last week of that month, is worthy the attention of the farmers of Maine, as well as those of other parts of New England. He turns over the sward, and immediately sows upon it the requisite quantity of grass seed, unaccompanied with any thing else. It comes up and gets a good root by winter, and he seldom fails of having a good sward to cut, at haying time, the ensuing summer. Those farmers who have worn out lands & were not able to break them in the spring, can perhaps take advantage of this fact, and, by breaking them up now—manuring them if they have the wherewithal, and sowing on the herds grass, red top, or any seed they like, have a renovated field in as good season as if they had laid it down in the spring. This plan is in conformity with the operations of nature. The seed of the grasses are ripened in the summer, and scattered by the winds and the floods, and thus sowed and put in a state to vegetate long before winter sets in.

Our friend Buxton, in North Yarmouth, pointed out to us, a good bottom of herds grass, the other day, cut and nearly ready; the seed of which was sown last March. Nothing was sown with it, and in about four months, they were harvesting a good crop. It is true that the season has been very propitious for such an operation, but it might be done almost every year with success.

We have not hitherto paid much attention to the cultivation of grasses alone. They have generally been sowed in connection with some grain crop, and if it were not convenient to sow grain of some kind or other—the grass seed has been kept back, for fear it would not grow unless it had wheat, or rye, or oats, or barley to shade it while young. The Editor of the Ploughman thinks that sowing by the last of August is much better than sowing later, and he observes that late sowing does not answer, because the grass does not get sufficiently rooted to withstand the operation of the winter and spring frosts.

The Weather and the Harvest.

The weather for some time past up to the date of writing (15th) has been rather unfavorable for late sowed grain that was in the right state to suffer with rust, and also for that which was sufficiently matured to harvest. We have heard of some fields that have suffered somewhat by rust, but we hope that there is not much injury done. We have not had a season for many a year which promised to afford so bountiful a harvest of breadstuffs. It seems as if the Almighty had made a special interposition as if the Almighty had made a special interposition of mercy toward man in this respect, and so ruled it that while all business was prostrated, and pecuniary embarrassment was found on every hand, there should be bread enough and to spare. As

long as there is subsistence enough for man and beast—panics and "money pressure" will not prove fatal.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, never, as a class, indolent. . . . The new world of ideas; the new views of the relations of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the well informed mind present attractions, which unless the character is deeply sound, are sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures.—Everett.

The Tariff again.

MR. HOLMES.—In your No. 12, I made some remarks upon an article which was copied into the "Argus," from the "Vermont spirit of the Age." It would seem that I differed in opinion a little with the Editor of the Argus, but did not question the patriotism of that gentleman.

Now, Sir, I consider our government ought to be a government of argument, if you will allow me the expression, and political truth should ever be the object of all discussion. But corrupt politicians will employ arguments, aye! plausible arguments, with a view to carry forward bad designs; and again, men may honestly err in reasoning upon political subjects.

Some may entertain the opinion that a tariff may have the effect to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and that such a measure would endanger the safety of republican liberty itself. Now I am constrained once more to apply Dr. Paley's excellent sentiment. "The final views of all rational politics is the production of the largest amount of human happiness in a given tract of country."

Now, Sir, if a tariff will not actually benefit the bona fide laborers I shall not become very zealous in favor of the measure. And again, if a strong tariff will have the effect, either immediately or ultimately to weaken our glorious free institutions, I say down with the tariff! I would not barter away republican liberty for any price. What will become of the policy of our country in regard to the tariff, remains to be seen—but the hard times! How shall the hard times be cured? This is a question which may stagger a politician. There is one truth I think which must soon force its way upon the public mind. If we continue to import more than we export, instead of looking for a better state of things, times will grow harder and harder,—our country will be drained of its specie, aye! and Great Britain will hold the purse for us; yes! and hold our independence too, in spite of all our boasting. The low price of labor in Britain will increase the power of the money holders. Who has considered the almost omnipotent power of the purse?—Will a combination of money holders do what the British parliament could not do, rule America?

But Mr. Editor, I could pursue this subject and tell of evils and their proper remedies, but I close in haste.

THOMAS PHELPS.

Rumford, July, 1842.

A History of the Policy of our Government.

MENT IN REFERENCE TO PROTECTION.

(Continued.)

To the Friends of Home Industry and Reciprocity
The manufacture of iron is one, without which we cannot be considered an independent nation. For the purposes of defence it is indispensable. None more decidedly merits the fostering care of the Government. As it requires great capital as well as great skill, it cannot succeed without adequate and uniform protection. Yet no manufacturing interest in the United States has met with so much opposition, or been subjected to such ruinous losses from the laws of Congress.

In the Tariff bill of 1816, the duty proposed on iron in bars or bolts, except iron manufactured by rolling, was seventy-five cents per hundred weight. This was not half the rate of duty laid upon cotton or brown sugar, which was three cents per pound. At costs as much as two pounds of bar iron, by the process of hammering, as to produce one pound of cotton or brown sugar. The duty on a ton of hammered bar iron, by this bill, would be fifteen dollars, while the duty upon a ton of cotton or sugar would be sixty-seven dollars and twenty cents.

A motion was made in Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives, by a Member from Pennsylvania, to increase the duty upon iron by the process of hammering, as to produce one pound of cotton or brown sugar. A motion was then made to reduce it to forty-five cents the hundred weight, being nine cents the ton, and this succeeded by a vote of 80 to 51. Thus were the establishments for manufacturing bar iron in the United States, deliberately consigned to ruin, by the votes of Representatives from States, whose industry was protected by this Tariff bill. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Maynard, voted against this reduction, while two of the Representatives from Pennsylvania, Mr. John Ross and Mr. William Crawford, voted in favor of it. A key to this measure for destroying the manufacture of iron, may be found in the fact that at this time nearly as much iron was made in Pennsylvania as in all the other States. By a reference to the internal duties, we find that the excise upon iron from the 18th day of April, 1815, to the 22d of February, 1816, in all the States amounted to \$1,993 dollars, of which Pennsylvania paid \$279,411.

In 1828, and again in 1832, a drawback was given on railroad iron, under regulations which admit of the most gross frauds upon the revenue, and which are still continued. In the Speech of Governor Miller, Senator from South Carolina, on the 23d of February, 1832, he stated to the Senate as follows: "It will be recollected, that two years since, a Company was incorporated in South Carolina, to make a railroad from Charleston to Hamburg; and they applied to Congress to assist them. While the result of this application, and the extent of their means remained uncertain, an intelligent capitalist told me, that if the scheme failed, the Company would realize, in the purchase of manufactured iron, which pays a less duty than the raw material, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars upon the iron purchased for the railroad in Europe, by selling it for common agricultural purposes."

I have been informed that very large sums have been realized in South Carolina by the very process suggested by Governor Miller's "intelligent capitalist," and no doubt much more will be realized in the same way, as objections were made on the part of South Carolina, to restoring the duty upon railroad iron at the late extra session of Congress, although revenue was much wanted; and further time is given to import railroad iron duty free, to be sold, no doubt, for common agricultural purposes.

After the passing of the Compromise Bill, and almost at the last hour of the session, a bill was introduced through the two Houses of Congress suspending the provision of the 10th and 12th clauses of the 2d section of the Tariff act of the 14th of July, 1832, to the 1st of June, 1834, and which have been suspended from time to time, and finally repealed.

These provisions were introduced to prevent gross frauds, by which the duties upon iron were evaded, to the great loss of the revenue, and injury to the manufacturers of iron, who were fully entitled, by the Compromise Act, to the benefit of these provisions. And the compromise Act was thus violated

the first hour of its existence. For this piece of legislation, the reader is referred to Niles's Register, vol. 8th, 4th series, page 35, where he will find a rare specimen of the manner in which business is sometimes managed in Congress.

Under the Tariff of 1816, the manufacturers struggled for existence, and frequently made appeals to Congress.

By two acts of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, additional duties were laid upon various articles, including iron and certain manufactures of iron. This relief to the manufacturers of iron was afforded after a great portion of them were ruined.

The first great act based upon the general principles of protecting and fostering the home industry of our country, was that of the Tariff of 1824.

Under this act our surplus revenue found a profitable investment in manufacturing establishments. Our laboring and producing classes found employment, at a rate of wages which enabled them to support themselves and families, and to educate their children. Our agriculturists found a profitable market for their produce, in supplying the wants of our manufacturing establishments, and our national wealth and prosperity rapidly increased.

It was one decided object of this Tariff to foster and encourage the growth of wool in the United States, and to promote the manufacture of woollens. This was equally important to the agriculture and the manufactures of the country; but it was attended with great difficulty, inasmuch as it was necessary to lay duties upon the raw material as well as upon the manufactures of it. This required a nice adjustment, for if a due proportion should not be preserved in laying these duties, the whole must fail. If, for instance, a high duty should be laid upon wool and a low one upon the manufacture of that article, it is evident that the manufacture must fail; and as evident that the growth of wool upon such manufacture, must fail.

There was no part of the Tariff of 1824 that the British Government was more determined to defeat than that of duties upon woollen goods. Before this period, this Government imposed a duty of sixpence sterling upon wool imported for the manufacture of her fine cloths. To meet our proposed increase of duties upon woollens, and to sustain their manufacturers of woollens in our market, they promptly reduced their duty sixpence to one penny sterling per pound upon wool, which enabled the British manufacturer to reduce the price of his cloths, and by under-valuation and various other frauds, he was enabled to keep possession of our market as before. In fact, the Tariff of 1824 was completely defeated, so far as the manufacture of woollens was concerned.

It had this good effect, however, that it relieved us from the tax which Great Britain levied upon us, by means of her duty upon wool. For it was a tax of sixpence sterling upon every pound of wool used in cloth of British manufacture, consumed in this country, as direct as if it had been collected in our cities by his Majesty's proper officers. As direct, as the tax the British Government once derived from us under the Stamp Act. As direct, as was the tax she endeavored to lay upon us by means of her duty of ten pence sterling per pound on the tea she sent to the rebellious town of Boston.

For the purpose of defeating our Tariff of 1824, the tribute of sixpence sterling, thus levied upon us, was reduced to one penny sterling; just one penny sterling more than we would submit to, in the article of tea, when British Colonies.

The friends of American Industry did not patiently submit to this open and undisguised interference of the British Government to defeat the operation of our laws.

On the 10th of January, 1827, a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives, known by the name of the Woollens Bill, the object of which was, to give the manufacturers of woollens the same protection that it was intended to give them by the law of 1824. The bill met with so much opposition in the House of Representatives, that it did not reach the Senate till the 12th of February—just eighteen days before the close of the session, when there could be no hope of its becoming a law. Various efforts were made to bring this bill before the Senate for consideration, but in vain; it was lost for want of time, which was a great triumph for the British interest.

At the next session another effort was made upon a more extended scale, which resulted in the Tariff act of the 19th of May, 1828. This was called the high Tariff, and was so, as compared with the Tariff of 1816; but a low one, as compared with the Tariffs of the Powers of Europe, with whom we have an established commerce. At this time, however, a high Tariff was necessary for revenue, as our Public Debt was not yet extinguished, and we were still paying upon that debt ten millions of dollars a year.

The chief cause of its being called a high Tariff, and which created the greatest discontent, was the high rate of duty imposed upon woollens, and which in fact was higher than would have been necessary, if a very high duty had not been imposed upon wool. This high rate of duty upon wool was imposed against the will of the friends of the Tariff, and by the votes of its opponents; and it was absolutely necessary to impose a corresponding duty upon woollens, or abandon their manufacture.

On the 23d of April, this bill came to the Senate with this provision, that a duty be laid upon unmanufactured wool of four cents per pound, and also in addition thereto, forty per cent. ad valorem, until the 30th of June, 1829, and from that time an additional rate of duty of five per cent. be imposed annually, until the whole of said ad valorem duty should amount to 50 per cent.

On course words, therefore, of the value of eight cents per pound, extensively imported, but not produced in the United States, the specific duty would amount to 50 per cent. and the ad valorem duty on the 30th of June, 1829, to 50 per cent. more, making the whole duty one hundred per cent. upon the raw material. This was evidently calculated to destroy the manufacture of cloths from the coarser wools.

The operation of this duty upon the finer wools was not so oppressive to the manufacturers, but still sufficiently so to exceed by more than 12 per cent. the duty proposed in the bill upon the cloths to be manufactured from such wools.

This high rate of duty upon wools had been resisted by the friends of domestic manufactures in the House of Representatives, advocated by their opponents, and carried by the aid of their votes. Mr. Mallory, when he introduced this bill, by instruction of the Committee of Manufactures of the House of Representatives, gave notice that he was opposed to the high duty upon wool, and in his Speech of the 4th of March, he proved most clearly that this duty was calculated to destroy the manufacture of woollens, and of course the growth of wool in the United States, as we could not expect a market for this article abroad.

He made a motion so to modify the duties upon wools and woollens as to except wools costing not more than eight cents per pound, from the operation of the specific duty. This motion was lost by a majority of thirty-four, the gentlemen from the South voting against it. On the 9th of April he made a motion to modify the duties upon wools and woollens, so as to exempt all wools from the specific duty, and to fix the duty upon wool at 40 per centum until the 30th of June, 1829, and then adding 5 per cent. per annum, until it should amount to 50 per cent. To this Mr. Ingham proposed an amendment limiting the duty to 40 per cent. ad valorem. This was lost by a majority of 41 votes; those opposed to the duty on wools voting against it. Other efforts were made to equalize the duties upon wool and woollens, but in vain.

The bill as it passed the House of Representatives was considered as defeating the whole object of the measure, so far as wools and woollens were concerned. No hope was entertained that the House would recede from their vote for the high duty upon wool. And no hope was entertained that the opponents of the bill in the Senate would vote for a reduction of the duty upon wool; so far from it, an effort was made to increase the ad valorem duty upon this article, from 50 to 70 per cent. The Senators opposed to the duty upon wools

voting for this increased duty upon wool, which would have made the duty upon wool costing not more than eight cents per pound, amount to 120 per cent. ad valorem.

It only remained for the Senators in favor of the bill, so to adjust the duties upon woollens, that the excess of duty upon the raw material should not destroy their manufacture. They introduced amendments increasing the duties upon woollens, which were adopted by the Senate and agreed to by the House of Representatives, and thus the great interest, which it was the chief object of this bill to preserve, was saved from immediate destruction.

I have been seeking to present this subject, from a wish to do justice to the Senators in favor of the bill, who, in the performance of a sacred duty to their country, had the moral courage to meet the difficulties presented to them, with a firmness and decision that insured success, and placed one of our most important manufactures upon a basis not to be disturbed by any further interference on the part of the British Government.

The adjustment of duties upon wools and woollens, made under the most unfavorable circumstances, was not considered as a permanent arrangement; for the time was rapidly approaching when the extinction of the public debt would require a revision of the Tariff, and a reduction of revenue by an amount of ten millions of dollars a year.

It was confidently hoped, that in our happy condition as a nation without a public debt, such a system of duties might be adopted as would yield all the revenue wanted for the purposes of Government, and at the same time afford adequate protection to every branch of industry in our country.

As a measure preparatory to the adoption of such a system of duties, Mr. Clay, in the Senate of the United States, on the 10th of January, 1832, introduced a resolution "that the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties on wines and silks, and that they ought to be reduced."

Mr. Hayne moved to amend this resolution by striking out all after the word countries and inserting, "the duties on articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties on wines and silks, and that they ought to be reduced."

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On the 26th of March, 1832, Mr. Hayne declared in the Senate, that this amendment was the farthest possible extent he could accede to, as a Representative of South Carolina.

This amendment, if adopted, was a total abandonment of the principle of discriminating duties for any purpose whatever.

In his Speech in support of this amendment, Mr. Hayne (page 18) says: "We cannot manufacture. Except as a far more successful manufacturer, we are utterly incapable of being successfully applied to such an object. Slaves are too improvident, too incapable of that minute, constant, delicate attention, and that persevering industry, which is essential to the success of manufacturing establishments."

This, in connection with the fact that the slave population of South Carolina greatly exceeds that of the whites, affords a distinct view of the policy of the States, as advocated by Mr. Hayne; it is a ledge of which he may be collected from various other sources, but more particularly from the elaborate Speech of Mr. McDuffie in the House of Representatives on the 29th of April, 1830, in which, after attempting to prove the truth of the famous forty-bale system, and expressing an opinion that an additional importation of foreign manufactures to the amount of twelve millions of dollars a year into the United States would take place, but for the encouragement given to the domestic manufacturer by high protective duties, he adds: "there is scarcely any limit to the consumption of our cotton in Europe, but that which is imposed by our refusal to take manufactures in exchange for it. If therefore we are permitted to import the twelve millions of dollars' worth of manufactures that have been excluded by our commercial restrictions, or rather, if they had never been excluded by those restrictions, it cannot be reasonably doubted, that we should not have a demand in Europe for four hundred thousand bales of cotton beyond the existing demand." (Gales and Seaton's Debates, vol. VI, part 2d, page 850.)

This is the four hundred thousand bale system, to be consummated by a total abolition of discriminating duties.

The new adjustment of duties upon wools was declared in the two Houses of Congress to be a great animation for the months; and it resulted in the adoption of the Tariff law of the 14th of July, 1832.

The Members of Congress were never more thoroughly instructed by their constituents, upon any subject before them, than upon this. In obedience to which, the majorities in the two Houses proceeded with great zeal, but at the same time with great deliberation, so to adjust the duties upon wools, that we should not have a demand in Europe for four hundred thousand bales of cotton beyond the existing demand.

By the new law, wool of a less value than eight cents per pound, was to be taxed at the rate of four cents per pound, and fifty per centum ad valorem. "On all milled and fulled cloths, known by the name of plains, serges or kential cottons, of which wool shall be the only material, the value whereof shall not exceed thirty-five cents the square yard, five per centum ad valorem." These were the negro cloths which by the law of 1828 had been put at fifty per centum ad valorem, and reduced to merely a nominal duty. The duty on bar iron not manufactured by hammering was reduced from \$22 40 to \$18 per ton—on bar iron, from \$37 to \$30 per ton—on Pig iron from 62 1/2 to 50 cents per hundred weight, and other descriptions of iron, in a like proportion. The reduction of duties under the law was such as to save a revenue of about 15 million of dollars from imports, which is the amount estimated by Secretary Taney in his report at the close of the session.

The population of the United States including the Territories, amounted to nearly 15 millions—so that the revenue to be derived from our commerce, was to amount annually to about one dollar a head on our aggregate population.

To show how far this law should be considered as a satisfactory measure, it is proper to state that the Senate made many amendments to the bill, several of which were agreed to by the House, but they refused to concur in others, and in one case to increase the duty on brown sugar from two and a half cents to three cents per pound, and one to increase the duty on broad and narrow cloths costing more than thirty-five cents the square yard from 30 to 57 per cent.

A Committee of Conference was appointed upon this subject of disagreement, consisting of Mr. Drayton, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, Mr. Gaither and Mr. Hart, on the part of the House, and Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Hayne on the part of the Senate. By Mr. Hayne's influence and vote in the Committee of Conference, it was agreed to recommend to the Senate to recede from their amendments. Some of the Senators believed that as the duties upon wools, by the bill, considerably exceeded fifty per centum ad valorem, the wool should be cloth to be manufactured from such wool should be taxed at fifty per centum ad valorem, and therefore that the amendment of the Senate should be adhered to. To avoid the vote on receding from the amendment of the Senate, Mr. Bell of New Hampshire moved that the bill and the amendments be indefinitely postponed. On this motion the yeas were Messrs. Bell, Clayton, Foot, Holmes, Knight, Naudin, Robbins, Ruggles, Sey-

mour and Waggoner—10. The nays, Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Buckner, Chambers, Clay, Dallas, Dickinson, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Hill, Johnson, Kane, King, Mangum, Mercer, Moore, Pendergast, Prentiss, Robinson, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Tazewell, Tipton, Tomlinson, Troup, Tyler, Webster, White, Wilkins—38.

Had the Senators from the Southern States voted for this indefinite postponement, the bill would have been lost. They not only preserved the bill by this vote but also voted to recede from the amendments of the Senate, thereby contributing essentially to give to the bill the form in which it finally passed, and in which form it never would have passed, but for the spirit of concession on the part of those who voted to recede from the amendments of the Senate.

Those who voted for the indefinite postponement of the bill with the amendments, were actuated by a determination to preserve a just proportion between the duties upon wool and the cloth to be manufactured from it, except Mr. Waggman of Louisiana, whose constituents had no particular interest in the manufacture of woollens, but had a deep interest in the manufacture of sugar. Mr. Waggman could not perceive the justice or policy of reducing the duty upon brown sugar from three to two and a half cents per pound, while the duty upon cotton remained at three cents per pound, without any attempt to reduce it.

The Tariff law of 1832 was repealed, and the law of 1832 reduced the revenue so as to exceed the exigencies of the Government, for the Public Debt was not yet extinguished, yet nullifying denunciations were soon heard from South Carolina. On the 24th of November, the South Carolina Convention, among other things, ordained, that of the Tariff law of 1832 (now repealed) and that of the Constitution of the United States, violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null and void, and no law, nor binding upon this State, its officers and citizens." And they further ordained, "that it shall not be lawful for any of the constituted authorities, whether of this State or of the United States, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by said acts within the limits of this State; but that the revenue of the State Legislature to adopt and execute such measures and pass such laws as may be necessary to give full effect to this ordinance, and to prevent the enforcement, and arrest the operation of the said acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States within this State, from and after the first day of February next, and the duty of all other constituted authorities, and of all persons residing or being within the limits of this State, and they further required and enjoined to obey and give effect to this ordinance, and such acts and measures of the Legislature, as may be passed or adopted in obedience thereto."

On the 10th of December, President Jackson issued his Proclamation to enforce the revenue laws, and ten days afterward Governor Hayne (late Senator) issued his counter Proclamation. These documents may be found in Niles's Register together with others upon the same subject, and notices of the military preparations, in that State to meet the crisis that was upon the people whose interests were to be protected by the tariff.

The Legislature of the State, to carry out the provisions of the ordinance, passed a replevin act, much more peaceful in its character than was expected, and leaving no reason to fear any opposition by force of arms to the revenue laws of the United States.

Early in the next session of Congress, Mr. Verplanck introduced a bill, the object of which was to repeal the Tariff act of 1832, and various discussions of the bill, such alterations were made in it as defeated the object for which it was introduced.

In the mean time the peaceful reign of Nullification commenced on the first day of February. Mr. Clay, on the 12th day of that month, introduced his compromise Bill into the Senate of the United States.

As Congress were to adjourn on the 3rd of March, it was evident that this bill could not receive the consideration which its importance merited by the Senators and Representatives; much less could they consult their constituents, and receive advice and instruction. In fact, the people whose interests were to be vitally affected, could have no participation whatever in this measure, from want of time.

With a degree of precipitation unexampled, this compromise Bill was passed, totally deranging the manufacturing establishments, and leaving our manufacturing establishments to languish under a slow process of reductions, until the 30th of June, 1842, when they are to receive their coup de grace, by a reduction of all protective duty to 20 per cent ad valorem.

And this act, hastily passed, is to be considered as one of peculiar sanctity, in fact as an amendment to the constitution of the United States! As such it attempts to restrain future legislation, and to limit the power of Congress—and we are now solemnly warned, not to alter the general average principle of the Tariff. The effects of this compromise were such, as might well have been anticipated. It gave an impetus to the industry of Great Britain, and caused a corresponding depression of our own. It diverted the capital that should have been invested in manufacturing establishments, to the purchase of foreign goods, and to the sale of our kind of wild speculation. It led to ruinous importations. In 1834, our imports exceeded our exports by more than 22,000,000 of dollars; in 1835 by more than 28,000,000 of dollars; in 1836, by more than 61,000,000 of dollars, and in 1837 by more than 23,000,000 of dollars—in these four years our imports exceeded our exports by more than one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars.

And can we be at a loss, as to the great and chief cause of the pecuniary distress of our country? We are blessed with the smiles of Heaven. Our exports are more abundant than ever, and our ships are more numerous and more laden than ever. Of the produce of our population, we will support those, and those alone who protect their industry—all will be safe.—American Laborer.

PROTECTION THE SETTLED POLICY OF THE COUNTRY.
BY D. C. BLOOMER.

There is a class of writers on the subject of a protective tariff, who seem disposed to discuss it, as one entirely new to the country, and as if they were devising systems and laying down rules to apply to a country just emerging into existence—just engaged in the enactment of its laws and the settlement of its foreign and domestic policy. Hence such writers advocate the doctrines of free trade and direct taxation for the support of government as the true course to be adopted, believing, honestly, no doubt, that the systems they propose would tend most surely to promote the substantial interests of our country, as well as the permanent happiness of our race. Had these men lived and written at the date when the federal constitution was formed; could they then have urged upon the legislators of that day the practical application of their doctrines, I think they could have done it with much more force, and with far stronger arguments than at present. Then a new career was to be entered upon—new laws were to be enacted—a new foreign and domestic policy to be adopted—new systems of commercial enterprise to be formed, and new institu-

tions to be erected. But more than half a century has passed; we have increased from three to eighteen millions; the number of the confederate states has been doubled; our territory has been widely extended; and our influence has been felt in every part of the world. We have entered upon our organic laws; adopted a national policy; formed our commercial systems; given encouragement to and pointed out the modes of industry most calculated to augment our national greatness and power; and erected on the broad platform of equality our free institutions.

Such being the situation in which the country is now placed, it certainly seems the part of true wisdom, in the passage of all laws, in supporting and adopting any system of measures, or in fixing upon any line of national policy, to take into consideration the present state of the country; its laws; its policy; both foreign and domestic; the nature of its institutions; the habits and character of the people; their wants and wishes; their habits of industry; their different modes of employment; the manner in which their capital is invested; a d by natural adaptiveness and the influence of long cherished opinions, and continued encouragement from government, the industrial classes of the community have been led to look for and expect to prosper and improve their stations in life, secure a competency for themselves, means of educating their offspring and fulfilling all the varied duties devolving upon them as members of society. All these considerations, I repeat, should have a bearing upon the prudent legislator in determining upon every act affecting the interests and happiness of the people.

How, then, stands the great subject of protection to home industry? Where the doctrines of free trade and direct taxation adopted by those who formed our national constitution, and marked out a line of national policy for our country in its infancy, and have they been acted upon and adhered to by the great and wise men who have succeeded them in the councils of the nation? Or was protection to home industry recognized as a paramount duty by our earliest legislators? and has it been acted upon and adhered to by those, who have followed them in the government of the country? I propose to examine and solve this inquiry.

All who are conversant with the causes which led to the formation of the federal constitution, cannot fail to admit, that the most potent argument assigned in its favor, was a deficiency in the powers of the confederation to protect and regulate the commerce of the country. All Europe, commercially speaking, was hostile to us. The industry of our citizens lay at the mercy of European capital; but although crippled and paralyzed, it yet but needed protecting legislation to bring forth the energies of the youthful republic, and to call it to fulfill its high destiny.

The convention accordingly assembled; the states surrendered to the federal government their power over commerce, and from that day forward it has been exercised by the national legislature. The people recognized in the provisions of the constitution giving to congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations," together with that to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare," the long and much desired prerogative of protecting their industry, both agricultural and manufacturing, from the hostile competition, the restrictions and prohibitions of Europe, committed to an efficient government.

The first congress assembled. The second bill that passed was approved by President Washington, July 4, 1789, and was entitled "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States." The preamble to that law declares, that it was "necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures." It underwent a most thorough discussion in congress, and the votes upon it show most conclusively, that it was not regarded as a sectional or party, but as a great national measure. The question debated was, whether congress possessed the power to pass a protective tariff; its expediency was never doubted. The men who formed the constitution—the men who all their lives were looked up to as the most undeviating advocates of state rights and pure republicanism, decided that congress had this power.

(Concluded next week.)

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Eastward Ho!

There is no mistake now, we presume, that the long contested boundary is settled, and the line so well defined, that there is no sort of difficulty in telling where it is, and in whose dominions you are when in that section of the country. The "disputed territory" is now a thing of history, rather than of present existence, and the terms of the treaty by which the dispute is ended, as far as Maine is concerned, is advantageous. We therefore advise those who wish to go on to a "wild lot" to walk over to the Aroostook or St. John and look out a place to suit their convenience and taste, and forthwith commence operations. The time cannot be long, before lumbering operations in that region will increase in extent, and the whole length of the St. John from the ocean to its source be "renewed by live yankees," engaged in the business. These must have supplies for their men and their teams; and all that the farmers of that section can raise in the shape of breadstuffs, beef, pork, potatoes, grain and hay will meet with a ready sale at their very doors. All that you can make of clothing in the domestic way, will also meet with ready sale, such as stockings, mittens, shirts, coats, &c., &c. In addition to all this, those who migrate into that country will require supplies until they can raise some for themselves, so that there cannot be a reasonable doubt that agricultural products will meet with a ready sale there and good prices for many years to come. Indeed we do not at present know of a location where a fairer prospect is held out for the industrious and enterprising young man than in that part of our State.

Meeting of the Agricultural Society.

The members of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society are reminded that a meeting of the members will be held on Wednesday the 31st inst.

We hope that there will be a general attendance. Preliminary steps must be taken in regard to the Cattle Show and Fair next October; and there is

other business necessary to be attended to. We hope that our farmers will rouse up in season to be able to furnish the materials of as good an exhibition as we have ever had. We are aware that much of our best stock was sold to drovers and others, last fall, but we are inclined to think that Old Kennebec can muster some "crack" teams yet, and that the Kennebec girls have not forgotten the use of the needle or their skill in the dairy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.—In the Senate, a bill to establish a police for the protection of public and private property, in the city of Washington, was considered. A bill to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets was ordered for a third reading.

The Tariff bill was returned from the House, signed by the Speaker, and it was then signed by the President pro tem. of the Senate, and sent to the President of the United States, at about 12 o'clock. The bill to reorganize the Navy Department was taken up, and after some brief discussion, was passed through all its stages and sent to the House for concurrence.

In the House, a resolution offered by Mr. McKenney was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to arsenals. On motion of Mr. Tillgham, a resolution was adopted, ordering that each member of Congress be furnished with a catalogue of the Library of Congress, and on motion of Mr. Halstead, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount for which the Treasury was liable on the 4th of March last.

Mr. Cushing, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to report annually all the commercial regulations of foreign countries. The resolution was adopted.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8.—There was nothing of importance done in the Senate.

In the House, Monday, the 22d inst. was settled upon as the day of adjourning the present session of Congress. Mr. Sumner, in reply to a resolution of the 2d of March, certain papers were transmitted, containing resolutions on the empire, the King of Prussia, under the present convention between the United States and Mexico, concluded in 1839. The Executive takes this means to disclaim, on his part, any complaint as to the conduct of the empire.

In the House, Mr. C. Johnson presented a memorial from Pennsylvania, asking Congress to take measures for the creation of 200,000,000 dollars of National Stock, to be distributed among the States, based upon the public lands. He moved a reference to a select committee, which motion was adopted by a vote of 109 to 17.

Mr. Fillmore introduced a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report of the amount of duties collected, since the 1st of January, exclusive of payments on bonds given for duties previous to that time. Passed.

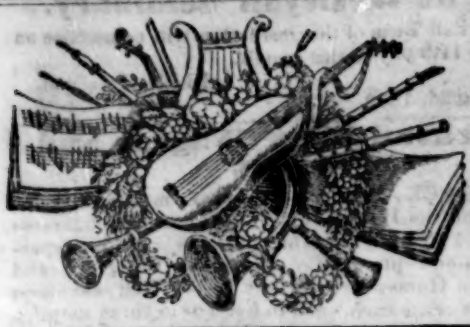
This unfinished morning hour was then resumed, being Mr. Cooper's resolutions, reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, in relation to the conduct of the Secretary of War, in refusing to furnish Col. Hitchcock's report to the House.

The following message from the President was then received, explaining his reasons for returning the Revenue and Distribution Bill, without his signature.

VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States: It is with unfeigned regret that I find myself under the necessity of returning to the House of Representatives, with my objections, a bill entitled "An act to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and to amend certain existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes." Nothing can be more painful to any individual called upon to perform the chief Executive duties under our limited Constitution, than to be constrained to withhold his assent from an important measure, and to decline to execute a law which he believes to be unconstitutional; yet he would neither fulfil the high purpose of his station, nor consult the true interests, or the solemn will of the people, the common constituents of both branches of the Government, by yielding his well-considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions, in response to the importations of a single individual, or a small number of individuals, without requesting that Department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference. The exercise of some independence of judgment in regard to all acts of legislation is plainly implied in the responsibility of approving them. At all times, it is an imperative duty, to consult the public interest, and to withhold assent, when the subjects passed upon by Congress happen to involve, as in the present instance, the most momentous issues, to affect variously the various parts of a great country, and to have given rise in all quarters to such a conflict of opinion, and to have become so public a subject, with any certainty, on which side the majority really is. Surely, if the pause for reflection, intended by the wise authors of the Constitution, by referring the subject back to Congress for re-consideration be ever expedient and necessary in the exercise of such a duty, it is imperative, on the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The right edge of the page shows the binding of the book, with a dark, possibly black or dark brown, cover material visible. The overall lighting is even, highlighting the subtle variations in the paper's tone and texture.



POETRY.

MAN OF TOIL.

Man of Toil, wouldst thou be free,
Lend thine ear to Reason's call;
There's folly in the Drunkard's glee—
There's madness in the midnight brawl:
The ribald jest, the vulgar song,
May give a keener sting to care;
The riot of a reckless throng
May lead to ruin and despair:
Let truth unloose thy fettered soul—
There is no freedom in the bowl.

Man of Toil, wouldst thou be wise,
The paths of moral light explore;
Pierce the human heart's disguise,
And track its motives to the core;
Creation's boundless beauties scan,
Observe its wonders—search its laws;
Look on the vast harmonious plan,
And learn to love the Eternal Cause:
Let Truth illumine thy darkened soul—
There is no wisdom in the bowl.

Man of Toil, wouldst thou be blest,
Give thy purest feelings play;
Bring all that's noble to thy breast,
Let all that's worthless pass away;
Let generous deeds bid sorrow cease,
Let gentler words thy lips employ;
Scatter the seeds of love and peace,
And reap a harvest full of joy:
Let Truth make glad thy harassed soul—
There are no blessings in the bowl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ALLEGORY.

Too long hath slander's victims wept,
Truth, too long in error's night hath slept!
Yet time shall write the victory won,
Ever ceaseless time shall seal its doom.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the Seer of Salem has told his dream I will tell mine. I recently read a notice in your paper for an anti-slandering Society. The readers of the Farmer may, if they choose, consider the following as a dream occasioned by that notice.

As I sat in my arm chair meditating upon the evils of slander, my thoughts turned from the revolting spectacle of murdered reputations, of impoverished and begging families, of distrust, envy and malice, fattening upon the spoils of all that is good and great, and involuntarily wandered into an Utopian region. Here they were met by a vast plain, extending east, west, north and south as far as the eye could reach. This plain was covered with fowls of every species, from the imperial eagle to the smallest wren and humming bird. So great was the variety that I was forcibly reminded of the antediluvian scene of all the birds collecting themselves together to be received into the ark. I amused myself for a while by observing the movements, and endeavoring to ascertain the particular instincts of this heterogeneous group. I had not looked long before the fact that they all were possessed in their different measures of the power of injuring each other; and it was also evident that they did not want disposition to use this power, as the woe begone countenances, the broken limbs and beaks, dismantled tails, wounded crests, bare backs, and flying feathers of the sufferers abundantly testified. The whole group, except now and then a noble bird, who kept perched aloft from the general strife, appeared to be in commotion. The whole atmosphere was filled with flying feathers and in some instances whole birds were seen moving through the air, mangled in the most shocking manner as if shot from a loaded cannon and the whole welkin rung with the alternate crying and groaning of the vanquished, and the cackling and shouting of the ascendants. I became more and more interested, and ventured to draw nigh under a cloud of feathers and dust, and tread within the area of contention. My object was to ascertain the particular cause of the commotion, and what birds seemed to be most active in the fight. I found that there was a great quantity of food, enough to support forty times as many fowls as were upon the plain. They had covered up vast quantities of meat in their foolish struggles, and so heaped it by their blood, feathers and excrements as to render it only fit to be cast out to manure the land. Yet one ostensible cause of their quarrelling was about food. It was common to see some birds engaged in a most sanguinary quarrel about a few grains of corn out of pure hostility, because there were larger and better heaps at a distance untouched, and when one would appear for peace, and seek a table at a distance, others would leave their own food and commence or renew the quarrel. In some instances they would not fight them with their beaks, nor attempt to snatch the food from them, but would throw every possible annoyance in the way that malice could invent; some would roll the corn in the dirt, some would throw filth upon and among one another, and some would throw impediments in the way of their neighbors to prevent them from eating. Sometimes three or four strong fowls would get a little bird in their talons, and would hold him near the food and tantalize him by now and then permitting him to taste one kernel of corn. I saw that the different species had different methods of tormenting, and different objects upon which they exer-

cised their power, except some who might be styled universal geniuses in mischief. The whole force of these birds was spent in doing injury. I observed that the smallest birds were the readiest to fight, but that in many instances they were instigated by birds of more ponderous bodies and finer feathers. I was surprised at the various ways by which the inferior received countenance from their superior, sometimes the nod of assent, sometimes the smile of approbation, sometimes by expressive silence, sometimes by loud clamors of praise or shrill huzzas that would still every clamor of conscience, and inflate their little hearts with a disposition to engage with renewed vigor in the work of destruction. There were some whose influence, though not open and clamorous, was exceeding strong; yea, if it had not been for those I think that peace would have been restored to the plain; but by faint innuendoes, by apparently trifling hints, by an affected sympathy and compassion they were constantly bringing some unfortunate bird directly into the beak of his adversary. They never went to do any injury, and if I had not discovered much malice hidden under all their fair professions, I should have thought them peaceable birds. They were also using various stratagems to entrap the unwary. Their malice was unfathomable, bitter and malignant. I observed among this class a Jay, and some other birds of fine feathers. They were most loquacious, chattering forth their harangues of approbation, and to my certain knowledge, they had prevented a thousand comparatively innocent birds from advantageously pairing; yet upon minute observation I discovered that they had lost most all their tail feathers, and had a great bare spot in their sides; yet entirely unconscious of their deformity they were completely absorbed in the ruin of others. Some of the proudest Jays would not think of pairing, & laying eggs & the race would probably have become extinct had not some less proud supplied the desideratum. There were some besides the Jay which took delight in swelling the commotions of the plain. The goose, though considered a peaceable bird, was frequently guilty of injuring her neighbor's peace. Some of her own species in making their rough way over the plain would come in contact with some malignant fowl and loose some of her feathers, get a broken wing or leg, or receive some internal injury which would cause her to remit the goosish majestic strut, and droop and hang down her wings over this fallen sister, her gooseship quacks most lustily, stretches forth her long neck and flaps her wings. This species of bird is proverbial for their stupidity; nevertheless, they have been known to have remarkable affection to one another in distress: but those I saw upon the plain exceeded in stupidity and malice all the geese which before ever came under my observation. They were real geese. They could find no greater occasion for joy than to find some lousy, broken winged goslin to stretch out their long necks at and hiss. They would laugh and hiss most heartily when such an object presented itself, altho' the lice were eating into their own heads, and the bare spots might be discerned over their whole body. The causes of the contention with some was food, with others pride, a place to lay eggs, particular companions, &c., but in the geese. I was well assured that stupidity was the cause. If they had known better they would not have done it.

The Owls were perhaps as conspicuous as any birds to be found upon the plain. In the day time they were usually asleep, but in the night there would have been peace, but the eyes of the owl stared so curiously, and appeared to be so keen of sight as to discern the movements of every bird upon the plain, by winking and skulking about invading the precincts of the more peaceable birds, and moreover by their hideous and doleful hootings so terrified many of the simpler birds that they rushed pell mell to fighting one another without knowing what they were doing. I was disgusted with the malignity of these. They seemed to be great cowards themselves, & delighted in making more than they really were. They were also the means of killing a great number of timorous birds. As soon as they discovered a mite of blood, and frequently when they supposed that there would be an affray, they would screech so lustily, that numbers of the feathered host stood aghast, and died without striking a blow.

I observed that the bat had a part to act in this singular tragedy. Like the owl he only made his appearance in the night. No matter if it was as dark as Egypt, he could see the better. He appeared for the most part to be harmless, flying about; he was so listless and uninteresting in his appearance that I should have regarded him with only faint disgust and indifference had I not discovered that malice was an essential ingredient in his character. His malice was so low, groveling and mean, that my feelings toward him became those of deep and nauseous loathing. If there was any broken candle, or anything that suited his taste, he was sure to raise a hubbub about it. Nothing particularly interested him but what was dirty.

I observed that the buzzard and crow were still, except at such times as the carrion abounded. When the air was filled with putrid exhalations of dead horses and other animals these birds were in their element.

I noticed lastly, that the eagle took no part in the general commotion. He appeared to be entirely above such contention. It

was not until he received several insults from the smaller birds, that he would condescend to move his beak or wings to repel them from his presence.

I wandered over the plain, treading amidst carnage, unable to satisfy myself as to the design of this great fight of fowls. The suspicion irresistibly fixed itself upon my mind that they were actuated by some invisible agency, when lo! the scene which had been somewhat dark increased in brightness, by the rolling away of something like a cloud from the plain, which brought to my view a machine of singular construction, erected upon a platform in the centre. I could discern the dark and shadowy appearance of beings working this machine. It appeared to be in full and terrific operation. I drew nigh and entered into conversation with the foreman of this strange crew. I had never seen such a being before. He was the counterpart of the picture of Apollyon the destroyer. There was much of the beast about him, though his face was human. His hair was grown like the quills of the porcupine, his nails were like those of the lion or the tiger, and an indelible ghastliness and ferocity was visible in his countenance. I ventured to ask him as to the nature and uses of the machine; he told me that it was a machine for the purpose of procuring scandal-gas, a substance of a peculiar virulent character which they manufactured and contrived to administer to the fowls upon the plain. They did this, as he informed me for the purpose of seeing them fight, for if only a drop were by any means to touch a fowl, all the pugnacity of their nature would be immediately worked up,—that there was no controlling them after this had begun to operate,—and that he and his coadjutors enjoyed the sport finely, and that the only reason why the eagle would not fight was the fact they had not been able in the present state of their engine to reach him with the scandal-gas, and that they had sent to hell for the purpose of obtaining some more experienced workmen and improved apparatus of greater devil power, and were yet in hopes of reaching him. He moreover informed me that in his time he did a vast business at manufacturing scandal-gas—that the materials of it grew spontaneously there—that they had already forty thousand forges in successful operation. He told me that devils manifested a great predilection to this kind of business,—that they were cheered under their most difficult labors by the hope that hereafter they should see its fruit. They were tasking their ingenuity to the utmost, and were in hopes in a short time so to enlarge and improve their works as not only to furnish scandal-gas enough to set all the birds in Utopia at fighting, but also to supply the rational inhabitants of a certain planet called the earth with it, as they had had ever manifested a greater appetite for it than the feathered tribes, and after they had taken it, it furnished infinitely finer sport.

The Want of Personal Beauty

A FREQUENT CAUSE OF VIRTUE AND HAPPINESS
From the "Essays, Moral and Literary," of
VICESIMUS KNOX.

It has been justly said, that no one ever despised beauty who possessed it. It is, indeed, a noble privilege to be able to give pleasure wherever one goes, merely by one's presence, and without the trouble of exertion. The respect which is paid to beauty, and the recommendation it gives to all our good qualities are circumstances sufficiently advantageous to render the person who has been blessed with it, sincerely grateful.

But the majority of mankind, if they are not deformed, are yet not beautiful. And this is a wise and benevolent dispensation of Providence; for notwithstanding the pretensions of beauty, I am convinced that the want of it is attended with great benefit to society. Man is naturally desirous of rendering himself, in some respect, valuable and amiable, and if he has nothing external to recommend him, will endeavor to compensate his defects by the acquisition of internal excellence. But that the virtues of the heart, and the abilities of the understanding, contribute much more to public benefit than any corporeal accomplishment, is a truth which needs no illustration.

It is, indeed, a well-known fact, that the best poets, philosophers, writers, and artists, have been of the number of those who were, in some measure, prevented in their youth from indulging idleness and profligacy, either by some constitutional infirmity, or by the want of those personal graces, which are the greatest allurements to a life of dissipation. Among a thousand instances, in confirmation of this truth, I will select that of Pope; to the deformity and imbecility of whose body we may attribute his early and constant application to poetry. Where there are powerful solicitations to the pleasures of sense, very little attention will be paid to the pure delight of the mind.

But it is particularly my design to point out some advantages attending the want of beauty in women—a want which will always be considered by them as a misfortune. But all misfortunes admit of consolation; and many of them, under a judicious conduct, may be metamorphosed into blessings. But while I consider the advantages attending the want of personal charms, I must not be understood to undervalue beauty. If we admire the lifeless works of art, much more should we be delighted with the living features, in which are united symmetry and expression. It is nature's command that we should be charmed with her productions, both animate and inanimate; and our hearts are most willingly obedient when she bids us admire beauty in our own species. Taste, fancy, and affection, are then all at once most powerfully assailed; and it would be as unnatural as it is in vain to resist, by refusing our admiration.

But after our admiration is over, we shall find, when we exercise our reflection and

judgment, what experience has, indeed, often proved, that plain women are the most valuable. It may appear paradoxical, but I will assert it to be true, that plain women are usually found, as the companions of life, the most agreeable. They are indeed, for the most part, I do not say always, the best daughters, the best wives, the best mothers, most important relations, and most honorable to those who support them with propriety. They who aim not at such characters, but live to display a pretty face, can scarcely rank higher than a painted doll, or a blockhead, placed with a cap on it, in a milliner's window.

There is something of an irritability in the constitution of women whose minds are uncultivated, which, when increased by opposition, and confined by habit, usually produces a temerity, a shrew, or a virago: characters which, from the ferment they occasion, may be said greatly to participate of an infernal nature. Nothing but reading, reflection, and, indeed, what is called a liberal education, can in general, smooth this natural asperity. A woman who, by attending to her face, is led to neglect the mind, and who, besides, has been flattered in her youth by the admirers of her beauty, seldom fails in the more advanced periods of her life, to vent the virulence of her temper, now soured and blackened by neglect, on all who have the misfortune to approach her. Her husband, if she has, peradventure, entangled some miserable wight, undergoes such torments as might justly rescue him from purgatory, by the plea of already having suffered it.

But folly and ignorance are almost as pregnant with domestic misery as a bad temper. And how shall she avoid folly and ignorance, with all their train of whims, fickleesses, fears, false delicacies, vanity, pride, affectation, envy, peevishness, fretfulness, childishness, and weakness of nerves, who has spent all the days when she was young, and all the days she thought herself young, at her toilette, and under the hands of the friseur? She found herself admired wherever she went, without saying or doing any thing admirable. She has, therefore, saved herself the trouble of forming a taste for reading, or a habit of thinking. But beauty is a rose which soon withers. She loses the power of pleasing others, and, alas! possesses none to please herself, which can supply the place of flattery and pretended adoration. As her life began and continued in folly, so it ends in misery. If she married, she was useless at least, and probably tormenting to her husband. If she continued unmarried, she possessed few qualities to render her acquaintance solicited, and none that could afford her a rational amusement in solitude.

It may, indeed, happen, that a beautiful woman may be educated with uncommon vigilance, that she may possess a remarkably good understanding, and as good a disposition. In this case her beauty will be doubly valuable, not only from its real excellence when combined with a cultivated understanding, but from the difficulty of attending to the graces of the mind amidst the cares of the person, and the flattery of foolish admirers. It is certainly possible that a beautiful woman may be as accomplished as a plain woman, and I know that, in this age, there are many instances of it; but I am speaking of probabilities, and I think it is much more probable that a plain woman will be, in general, better furnished with those two necessary ingredients to domestic happiness, a corrected temper, and a cultivated understanding.

Let us suppose a case, for the sake of exemplifying the subject, and let it be something like the following: A young lady, whose person is plain, cannot help observing how much she is neglected at public assemblies, and what universal attention is paid to beauty. She will naturally feel a desire to partake of the respect. She resolves in her mind the most likely methods of accomplishing her purpose. As to her features and shape, it is in vain to think of altering them. She must draw resources from her mind and her temper. She will study to collect ideas, in order to render conversation agreeable. She will therefore read, and observe, and reflect, and remember. Her eager desire to gain esteem will stimulate her industry, and give steadiness to her application. With these she cannot fail to succeed. Her mind will be stored with knowledge, which will produce itself in conversation with all the graces of ease and elegance. The improvement of her mind will have a natural effect in the improvement of her temper; for every part of polite learning tends to soften and harmonize the disposition. But she will also pay particular attention to the regulation of her temper; for she will justly argue, that envy and ill nature will add distortion and ugliness to a set of features originally not worse than plain or indifferent. She will study to compensate her defects, not only by rendering herself intelligent and good-tempered, but useful. She will, therefore, study the practical parts of domestic economy, those parts of humble but valuable knowledge, with which a fine lady, with a fine face, would scorn to meddle, lest she should be degraded. Thus sensible, good tempered, and useful, her company would be sought by men of sense and character, and, if any one of them should be disposed to marry, I have little doubt but that she would be his choice, in preference to a mere beauty, who has scarcely one excellent or useful quality to render her a good wife, mother, and mistress of a family.

Suppose our plain lady married. Her gratitude will be powerfully excited in return for the preference given to her amidst so many others who are talked of, and toasted and admired. All her attention will be bestowed in making the man happy who has made her happy in so flattering a manner. Her understanding has been enlightened, and her temper sweetened by her own exertions. She will, therefore, be an entertaining as well as tender and affectionate companion. She has been accustomed to solid pleasures, for her plain person secluded her from vanity. She, therefore, seeks and finds comfort at home. She is not always wishing to frequent the places of public amusements, but thinks the day happily closed, if she can look back and find no domestic duty omitted. Suppose her mother. As she has furnished herself with ideas, she will be able to impart them to her children. She will teach to entertain a proper knowledge of the world, and not lead them, by her example, to admire only its vanities. She will be able to educate her daughters completely, and to initiate her sons. In the mean time the fine lady, who has been taught to idolize her own face, and to doat on vanity, will neither be

able nor willing to interest herself in such disagreeable matters as the care of her noisy children, whom she almost detests, since they make her look old as they grow up, and are an impediment to her extravagance and dissipation. At the age of thirty or forty, whether of the two is the more amiable? Who now takes notice of the plain lady's face, or the handsome lady's beauty? The plain lady, in all probability, is esteemed, and the handsome lady pitied or despised. But this is not all; for the one is happy and useful, the other burdensome and miserable.

Juvenal, in his celebrated satire on the vanity of human wishes, laments that the accomplishment of our wishes would often be the cause of our destruction, and that such are our prayers, that, if heaven were always propitious, it would often be unkind. Who wishes not beauty in his children? Yet beauty has been the bane of myriads, whom deformity might have saved from ruin, and rendered useful, happy, and respectable.

I have attempted, in this paper, to console that very worthy part of the sex, who have not to boast the finest tincture of a skin; nor the most perfect symmetry of shape and features, and who are often not only neglected, but even ridiculed by the unfeeling man of pleasure. It is surely a comfortable reflection, that, though nature has treated their persons rather rudely, her apparent malignity may be turned to a benefit; and that a very plain system of features may readily be the cause of rendering them more engaging and more permanently happy, as well as better able to communicate happiness, than the most celebrated toast, whose mind is unimpaired. She, indeed, may shine a little while in the fashionable sphere, while she exhibits the transitory grace of novelty, but soon drops her honours, like the gaudy tulip, and is no more remembered.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

The Plow

To which has been awarded the GREATEST number of Premiums!

Boston Agricultural Ware House, and SEED STORE,
Quincy Hall, South Market Street, Boston, by
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason,
Connected with their long established and well known
Plow and Agricultural Tool Manufactory, at
Worcester, Mass.

Their long and devoted attention to the improvement and manufacture of Plows, with their practical and experimental knowledge of Plows and Plowing, together with the adoption of their peculiar machinery [not yet used by others] for despatch in making, and precision of the wood parts of the plow, enables them to offer to the FARMERS and DEALERS those of a superior and of the most approved construction, and a greater variety than can be obtained elsewhere, among which are those adapted to all kinds and conditions of soil, and modes, notions, and principles of plowing and culture throughout the United States. They were the first who lengthened and otherwise so improved the form of the Cast Iron Plow, that it takes up the furrow-slice with the greatest ease, bearing it equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mould-board—turning it over flat, with the least possible bending and twisting, and preserves it smooth and unbroken, creating very slight friction, and of course requiring the least power of draft. Their castings are composed of an admixture, (known only by the manufacturers,) of several kinds of superior iron—it is this which gives them so much celebrity for superior strength and durability.

Within the last year [1841,] they constructed and added to their assortment four sizes of Ploughs peculiarly adapted for turning over Green Swath, (and have termed them the "Green Swath Plow") which were proved at several of the Plowing Matches in Sept. and Oct. in Massachusetts, and other States where they received the universal approbation of agriculturists, and the Committees, and where were awarded the first, and in all thirty-one Premiums for the best work performed by Ploughs made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

The American Institute, at their Fair, held at New York, for the whole Union, and the Massachusetts Charitable Association, at their Fair, held at Boston, each awarded to Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Medals for the best and most perfect Plows; and at many of the Plowing Matches, Fairs, and Exhibitions in Massachusetts and other States, diplomas and the highest premiums have been awarded for their Ploughs, by Committees, and the universal approbation of their performances, by the congregated practical Farmers. At the Plowing Matches of the Agricultural Society of Worcester, in 1837, '38, '39 and '40, all the Premiums for the best work in the field, were awarded to competitors using Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Plows; and although their Plow failed to receive the award of the Mass. Society's premium, at the trial at Worcester, in the Autumn of 1840, they nevertheless, had the higher satisfaction of seeing all the (nine) premiums for the best work in the field, carried off by nine different plowmen, who performed their work with nine different Ploughs, made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, running side by side, competing for the premiums with the same Plow to which was awarded the Mass. Society's premium; and it is here worthy of remark, that the said nine premiums were awarded by two full committees (of seven each) of the most intelligent and practical Farmers, (whose occupation best qualifies them to judge correctly in such matters) and who were selected from different parts of the country, and appointed by the Trustees of the County Agricultural Society.

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason have at considerable expense imported from Scotland, one of the
Smith's Denham Subsoil Plow,
the only genuine plow of the kind in the U. States, and the only kind approved in England or Scotland, from which they are now making the same kind so simplified and modified and at such reduced prices, (preserving the principle entire,) as renders them adapted to the use of our own Country, and they are strongly recommended by scientific Agriculturists.

Cultivators, three sizes—Harrowes, various kinds—Churns, most approved—Grain Cradles, New York patterns—Seed Sowers—Corn Planters—Corn Shellers, several kinds—Hoes, a large variety—Shovels, from the best manufacturers—Spades, large and small—Transplanting Trowels—Ladies' Wedding do.—Saws, of various kinds—Straw Cutters—Field Rollers—Grass Shears, French pat.—Border Shears, French pat.—Garden Reels and Lanes—Picks and Mattocks—Tree and Floor Scrapers—Riddles and Sieves—Bark Mills—Sugar Mills—Washing Mills—Hay and Manure Forks—Saw Horses—Garden Rakes—Hay Knives—Axes and Hatchets—Patent Axe Handles—Curry Combs—Sickles—Vegetable Cutters—Seythe Scythes—Scythes, of various kinds—Seythe Rifles, Darby's patent—Seythe Stones—Ox Yokes and Bows—Ox Balls—Dish and Bill Hooks—Dirt Scrapers—Ball Rings—Revolving Horse—Hand Rakes—Anti-Friction Rollers—Ship Scrapers—Grindstones, and rollers—Do Cranks—Pest Knives and Spades—Chains, of all kinds—Iron Bars—Churn Drills—Wheel Barrows—Transplanters—Budding Knives—Pruning Knives—Hovey's Straw Cutter.

New crop of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS direct from the growers.
Plows for sale at the principle Towns and Villages in Maine.
Boston, April 9, 1842. 6m15

Wool Wool.
WANTED in exchange for goods.
EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.

Fresh Stock of New SUMMER GOODS.

JUST received and for sale at the BRICK STORE in Winthrop, a good assortment of the various kinds of goods wanted in the country, bought at the lowest market price in Boston, this month (July,) to correspond with which we have reduced the prices of our former stock, making altogether, we think, an assortment none of the smallest, either in quantity or variety.—Consisting in part of—

3000 yds yard wide Sheetings from 5 to 8 1-2 cents per yard.
3500 yds new style prints from 5 to 23 cents per yard.

100 yds bonnet Lawns from 17 to 20 cents per yard.
100 pair Mohair Gloves and Mitts from 22 to 50 cts. per pair.

Sixty, Muslin de Loin and Printed Lawns for summer Dresses. Gents and Lady's Scarfs. Muslin de Loin Shawls from 15 to 18 shillings. Zephyr Worsted or Crui—all colors, White and mixed knitting Cotton, also a good assortment of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Silks, Braids, Cord, Binding, and the Trimmings used by Tailors.

BROAD CLOTHS,
Cammeres, Sateenets, Giraffe and Velveteens, Beaver and Pilot Cloths.

Boys Caps.
Young Men's Velveteen Caps for one dollar.
Glass & Crockery Ware.
Common and China Tea Sets from \$1.75 to \$12.00.

Hard Ware.
Glass 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 12, 9 by 13 and 10 by 14. Nails from 3d to 6d.—Butts, Screws and door handles, Blind Hangings, Looking Glasses, Paper Hangings, &c. &c.

Groceries.
Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Alappes, Macs, Nutmegs, Raisins, Ground Cassia, Cloves, Pepper, Salsin, Brooms, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Violin, single and Double Bass strings from E. Violin to A. D. ule Bass.

SHOE-MAKER'S KIT.
Consisting in part of Seam Sets, Heel Keys, Fore-part Irons, Peg Wheels, Colls, Shoulder Sicks, Seam Awls, and Buffing Knives, from the Woodward and Wilson Manufactory.
All the above goods were bought low and will be sold at good bargains, by
STANLEY & CLARK.

New Stock of SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received at his old stand in Winthrop Village, the greatest variety of goods, ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Almost his entire stock having been purchased this season, and most of it so recently as last week in season, he flatters himself that he can sell goods much lower than those who have large stocks of old goods on hand. He goes upon the principle that the nimble squire is better than the slow shilling. Those who like to buy good goods at low prices are especially invited to call and examine his stock which consists in part of Blue, Black, Blue-Black, Green, Brown, Mixed, and Olive Broadcloths from \$2.50 to \$6.00 per yard. Cammeres, a variety of Fancy colors, and some of them as low as \$1. per yard; Stout and heavy Doo Skins, Sateenets from 30 cents to \$1 per yard; More than four thousand yards of new prints from 5 to 30 cents per yard, plain Muslin D'Lain, and Figured also, from one shilling to three shillings; figured Lawns from one to two shillings per yard. Rich Figured Silk, and plain do, Plain Striped and Checked White stuff for Dresses, also, all kinds of Cambricks, Edgings, Insertions and lace. Silk, Mohair, Laid Cotton and Kid gloves from 10 to 75 cts. and Blush Mitts, nice article furniture from 20 to 25 cts. Bead Bags, Spool Cotton and all colors of Sewing Silk and Thread, Pins, Needles and Supers, Doves and pocket Handkerchiefs, Muslin, cotton, Muslin D'Lain, Silk, Edgewood and Highland Shawls, Alpines &c. at great bargains. Silk, Satin and Silk Velvets, &c. &c.

Domestic Goods.
Sheetings, Drillings, Cotton Battings, Cotton Yarns, striped Shirtings, Bed Tickings, Blue Tickings, Fancies, also a great variety of Summer Goods, Linen Drilling and plain Brown and White Linens, Velveteens, Molekins, Hard Times, &c.

Hard Ware.
Nails 40d, 30d, 20d, 12d, 10d, 8d, 6d, 5d, 4d, 3d. 25 boxes Glass first quality 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 12, and saw Files and Shingle Saw Files, and a variety of other kind of files, Auger Bits of all sizes from 1-8 up to one inch, and Bit Stocks, Butts and Screws, Door Latches, Mahogany knobs, Door Trunk, Chest, Cupboard, and Kitchen Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Shovels and Broad Knives, Pocket Boxes and Wallets, Closets, Hair Paint, Horse Shorn, Dust, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, good Corn Brooms for a shilling, Red Cord, Clothes Lines, Brass Candles, Mahogany and Gilt Framed Looking Glasses, Black Tin Teapots, 4 5 and 6 Bottle Cellars, Britannia, Brass, Glass and Iron Candlesticks and Lamps, Silver, Britannia, Silver Plated and Iron Tea and table Spoons, single and double Plun Irons, Mortise and Paring Chisels, Box Wood Rules shot up 4 6 and 12 inches long, &c. &c.

Crockery and Glass Ware.
Suffice it to say that we have the largest stock that ever was offered in this place, and some new styles never before offered in this vicinity.

Groceries.
Molasses by the hhd 60 or gallon. Good Brown Sugar for 61 cts per pound. A large quantity of the Brown and White Havana and also the Loaf. A superior article of Black and Green Teas. Smyrna Raisins at one penny per lb. Salsin and Syces of all kinds, Coffee 8 and 10 lbs for one dollar. Fine and coarse Salt. A prime article of Cod Fish, Rice a good article at 4 1/4 cts per lb. and other articles in this line too numerous to mention.

Paints, Dyes, Stuffs & Medicines.
Dry and ground White Lead, Linseed Oil, Chrome Green, Yellow and Red Paints, Spirits Turpentine, Vermilion, Japan, Whiting, &c. Red Wood, Logwood, Indigo, Alum, Otter, Copperas, Gum Myrrh, Camphor, Castor Oil, No. 6 Composition and various other Thomsonian Medicines.

Books.
A variety of all kinds of School Books, and many other Miscellaneous Books.

Shoes.
Very good Kid Slippers for 50 cts per pair, also the Gaiters and half Gaiters new articles some as low as 75 cents. Misses and Children's Shoes, also Gents. Pumps, &c. &c.

Fancy Goods and Jewelry.
More than 1000 articles might be enumerated under this head, for fear of wearying your patience I will not name them, but invite you before purchasing elsewhere to call and examine for yourselves.
EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.

N. B. The subscriber would also inform his customers in Monmouth, Leeds, Wayne and vicinity that he has opened a store at Chandler's Mills so called, in Monmouth, near Mechanics Grove, where all of the above articles can be found, and at the same prices as at his store in Winthrop. E. W.

Butter! Butter!
WANTED by the subscribers, five tons of good family butter, in exchange for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid.
CHANDLER & CUSHMAN.
Winthrop, June 15, 1842.

A large supply of School Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings, constantly on hand, by
CHANDLER & CUSHMAN.
May 27.